Recombinant eIF4G1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301953L**

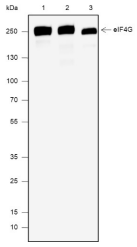
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant human eIF4G1 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	C221574
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:1000
IHC	1:500-1:1000

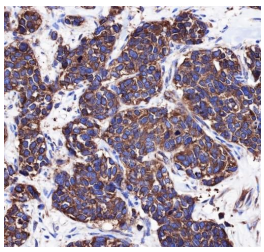
Data



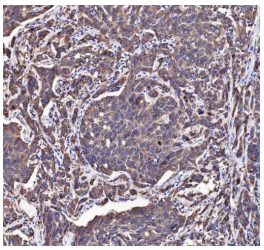
Western Blot with eIF4G1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: PANC-1, Lane 3: C2C12

Observed-MW:250 kDa

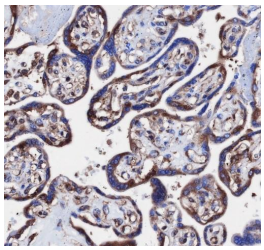
Calculated-MW:175 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer using eIF4G1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung adenocarcinoma using eIF4G1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human placenta using eIF4G1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

The initiation of translation is an important biological event and a variety of factors contribute to this process. Members of the eIF4 translation initiation factor family bind to the 5′ m7GTP mRNA cap and unwind the mRNA secondary structure. The amino-terminal portion of eIF4G physically associates with eIF4E to stimulate the binding of eIF4E to the mRNA cap structure. eIF4G also interacts with eIF3 and eIF4A and serves as an adaptor molecule in the eIF4 complex. Moreover, eIF4G plays a role in internal ribosomal entry site (IRES)-mediated initiation of translation. The eIF4G family includes eIF4G1 (eIF4GI), eIF4G2 (p97, DAP5 or NAT1), and eIF4G3 (eIF4GII). These factors share a homologous sequence that provides for interaction with initiation factors eIF3 and eIF4A. Both eIF4G1 and eIF4G3 are involved in cap-dependent translation, while eIF4G2 plays a role in IRES-mediated translation of some genes during cell stress.

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